THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,459. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MOURNING.

Further Details of the Terrible Tragedy at Washington.

Important Statements of Eye-witnesses.

The Deliberate Character of the Crime Fully Established.

A WELL PLANNED CONSPIRACY.

THE SEWARDS IMPROVING.

Great Hopes Entertained for the Recovery of Father and Son.

ARREST OF ONE OF THE ASSASSINS.

Numerous Persons Implicated and Several Already in Confinement.

Thirty Thousand Dollars Reward Offered for the Apprehension of the Assassins.

THE FUNERAL PREPARATIONS.

Mr. Lincoln's Remains to Pass Through New York.

Action of the Different Departments, the Foreign Ministers and State Delegates at Washington.

The Remains of the Late President to Pass Through the Principal Cities on the Way to Springfield.

NEW YORK CITY IN MOURNING.

Full Description of the Appearance of the City Draped in the Habiliments of Woe, &c., &c., &c.

THE SEWARD FAMILY.

Semi-Official Despatches.

THE CONDITION OF MR. SECRETARY SEWARD AND MR. FREDERICK SEWARD.

PRIVATE TELEGRAMS FROM MR. CLARENCE A. SEWARD.

The following is a private despatch received by Colonel E. B. Sanford this morning from C. A. Seward, Esq.:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17—1 A. M.

E. S. SANFORD, Esq.:—

I have great hopes of Fred this morning. He has recognized me with voice and eye. The medical testimony is concurrent as to the favorableness of the change in his condition.

Will send you word later as to the Secretary.

C. A. SEWARD.

E. S. SANFORD, Esq.:—

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1865.

We think that the Secretary is gradually improving. His arm has been rebandaged, and he appears to feel easier.

C. A. SEWARD.

The Press Despatches.

SECRETARY SEWARD IMPROVING.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1865.

The deep interest felt in Secretary Seward has thronged his residence with visitors—among them the members of the Cabinet, foreign ministers and a large number of others.

He was informed yesterday, for the first time, of the assassination of President Lincoln, and of the attempted assassination of himself and of the Assistant Secretary, and to some extent of the condition in which the latter lay.

Mr. Seward, though moved with the most intense sorrow and horror at the recital of the awful facts, nevertheless bore it with considerable firmness and composure, his strength having so far returned as to enable him to undergo the trying ordeal.

At half-past one o'clock to-day Secretary Seward was represented to be in an improving condition, though he rested rather uncomfortably last night, from mental excitement, caused by conversation with friends in relation to recent events.

CONDITION OF MR. FREDERICK SEWARD.

Frederick Seward has partially recovered consciousness, and his symptoms are otherwise somewhat favorable.

CONDITION OF MR. HANSELL.

Mr. Hansell, the messenger of the State Department, who was stabbed in the back at the same time, is a great sufferer, but is believed to be out of danger.

THE ASSASSINATION.

Additional Particulars of the Murder of President Lincoln.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1865.

STATEMENT OF SURGEON LEALE.

When the foul murder of President Lincoln was committed, Dr. Charles A. Leale, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, on duty at Armory Square Hospital, was seated in the dress circle, near the boxes. Upon hearing the report of the pistol and seeing the assassin jump from the box occupied by the President, Dr. Leale immediately ran to the box and found Mr. Lincoln sitting in an arm chair with his head thrown back. On either side of him at that moment were Mrs. Lincoln and Miss Clara Harris. Major Rathbone had left the box to summon assistance. Dr. Leale immediately placed Mr. Lincoln in a recumbent position, and upon examination found a round hole through the skull. There was no external bleeding, nor at that time were any brains oozing from the wound. The ball had entered the back of the head at an inch above the superior curved line of the occipital bone, about an inch from the median line. Soon after Drs. Taft and King entered the box, and with their assistance and that of others Dr. Leale had the dying Chief Magistrate removed to the house of Mr. Petersen, opposite the theatre, where he was placed on a bed within twenty minutes after the wound had been inflicted. Drs. Abbott, Stone and Hall were quickly in attendance, but the combined skill of all was unavailing to arrest the fatal consequences of the murderous shot.

SURGEON GENERAL BARNES' STATEMENT.

On the night of the assassination Surgeon General Barnes was met in front of Willard's Hotel by an officer pale and breathless, who informed him that the President had been shot. Supposing that the deed was done at the White House, General Barnes hurried thitherward. Stopping at the Surgeon General's office to give orders for assistance, he found a summons to the bedside of Secretary Seward, who had been attacked by an assassin. Selecting that the two stories were true, Dr. Barnes hurried to the chamber of Mr. Seward. He found him lying upon the bed with one cheek cut open and part of the flesh lying upon the pillow. The room presented a horrible scene. Blood was everywhere! The attendants were helpless. A deed of horror had been enacted, but there was no one to explain its details. Dr. Barnes immediately gave his attention to Mr. Seward, but soon afterwards Dr. Norris arrived, and, turning over the Secretary to his care, the Surgeon General proceeded to look after the Assistant Secretary, Frederick Seward, who was lying insensible upon a sofa in the adjoining room. In the meantime other surgical attendants had come, among whom was Dr. Notson, and while ministering to the wounded at Secretary Seward's the Surgeon General was summoned to the dying sufferer President.

STATEMENT OF MR. JAMES P. FERGUSON.

Mr. James P. Ferguson went to the theatre with a lady on Friday night for the express purpose of seeing General Grant, who was announced to be present. Mr. Ferguson saw the Presidential party enter the box.

When the second scene of the third act of the play was reached Mr. Ferguson saw (and recognized) John Wilkes Booth make his way along the dress circle to the President's box. At this box Mr. Ferguson had an excellent view, being seated in the dress circle just opposite to it, next to the private boxes on the other side of the circle. This seat he had purposely chosen to afford his companion a good view of the Lieutenant General, and, was narrowly watching the entrance to the President's box.

Mr. Ferguson watched for his appearance in the box, desiring to see who in that party the actor could be on such intimate terms with as to feel warranted in taking such a liberty. Whether Booth shut the door of the little corridor or left it open behind him Mr. Ferguson fears to state positively; but from what he observed of the door, and for reasons hereafter to be stated, believes he did shut it. The shot was the next thing Mr. Ferguson remembers. He saw the smoke, then perceived Booth standing upright with both hands raised, but at that moment saw no weapon or anything else in either. Booth then sprang to the front of the box, laid his left hand on the railing in front, but was checked an instant, evidently by his coat or pants being caught in something, or being held back by somebody.

Mr. Ferguson and Booth had met in the afternoon and conversed, and were well acquainted with each other, so that the former immediately recognized him. Booth stopped two steps from the door, took off his hat, and holding it in his left hand, leaned against the wall behind him. In this attitude he remained for half a minute, then, adds Mr. Ferguson, he stepped down one step, put his hand on the door of the little corridor leading to the box, bent his knee against it, the door opened, and Booth entered, and was for the time hidden from Mr. Ferguson's sight.

A post in front obstructed the view of Mr. Ferguson but Booth soon changed his position, and again was clearly seen by Mr. F. He now had a knife in his right hand, which he also laid upon the railing where he already had his left, and vaulted out. As his legs passed between the folds of the flag decorating the box his spur, which he wore on the right heel, caught the drapery and brought it down, tearing a strip with it. When he let go the railing he still clutched the shining knife. He crouched as he fell, falling on one knee and putting forth both hands to help himself to recover an erect position, which he did with the rapidity and easy agility of an athlete.

Having recovered his equilibrium, Booth strode across the stage to the first entrance, passing behind the actor on the stage (Harry Hawk). When he reached the other side of the stage, just ere he became invisible by passing into the entrance, he looked up, and Mr. Ferguson says he heard him say, "I have done it," and then lost sight of him.

Mr. Ferguson visited the theatre yesterday, and, with Miss Harris, the lady who was in the box with the President, her father, Judge Olin, of the Criminal Court, and Judge Carter, examined the box.

The puncture hole in the panel door of the box was clearly distinguished by the light of a candle, and was found to possess indubitable marks of having been whittled with a knife. The ball extracted from the head of the President is of much larger diameter than the hole. The edges of the hole show the marks of a knife blade very clearly.

When the shot had been fired Miss Harris rose to her feet to call for water for Mr. Lincoln, and distinctly noticed a bar of wood placed across the door of the little corridor, one end resting against the wall into which it was partially let by a cut, or rather an indentation, chopped in the wall. The other end was braced against the opposite part of the door frame. This bar, as the door opens inward, would effectually delay, if not wholly prevent, all ingress to the box from the dress circle, and would also obstruct the egress of any one in the box.

Miss Harris also recollects that a pocket knife, with one blade open, lay on the balustrade of the box when she and the other three members of the Presidential party entered it.

THE CHURCH SERVICES AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1865.

A large congregation assembled at Epiphany church this morning. The rector, Dr. Hall, delivered a discourse rarely equalled for impressiveness, solemnity and appropriateness in view of the recent terrible calamity. The altar in front of the church was trimmed in black, and the pulpit walls were also made of sombre, and draping in the chancel, was veiled in a thin black crape. Dr. Hall had prepared three additional prayers and offered them up in connection with the usual services. They were very impressive, and breathed a deep spirit of condolence with the nation and the especially afflicted members of the President's family. The distinguished rector, in commencing his sermon, remarked that he had concluded to depart from the usual discourse on Easter Sunday, and devote his remarks to the subject of the awful occurrence just enacted among us. His text was "I am the resurrection and the life," and was one made the theme for a reference to the martyrs who have laid down their lives in past history at the hands of wicked and designing men, beginning with the instance of Christ and purposes of the present and to the tragedy of our murdered President. Speaking of the latter case, he remarked, that it was one of the greatest calamities that ever happened to a nation. In this vein he proceeded to revert to the wisdom and sagacity of Mr. Lincoln, the desire he had to bring the States together again with feelings reconciled and harmonized to the recent strained Union, and in a most beautiful manner pictured the state of the country on last Good Friday, as opposed to the domain of peace and cessation of strife, and so strictly in unison with the opening of the new season—the spring time of the year—full of patriotism and Christian fidelity to our cause. The sermon was brought to a close by a digression to the private traits of character so peculiarly marked in the life of our noble and beloved Abraham Lincoln. Hardly a dry eye could be found in the audience, while all, regardless of rank, bowed their heads in their deep emotion. Dr. Hall himself was often shaken with his own feelings, and seemed to tremble with terrible realization of his subject.

At the Wesley Methodist Episcopal chapel, the pastor, Rev. Dr. Nadal, devoted his discourse to the recent tragedy. His sermon was a very beautiful and affecting tribute to the excellences and eminently lovable character of Mr. Lincoln. The audience was deeply affected, hardly a person present failed to shed tears.

At the Church of the Ascension, Rev. Dr. Pinkney, rector, no allusion whatever was made to the recent tragedy.

At the Israel Methodist church (colored) the services were particularly affecting. The colored people generally look upon the death of Mr. Lincoln as an irreparable loss and misfortune to themselves—regarding him as they did, as their especial friend and the liberator of themselves and their enslaved brethren throughout the land—and they mourn for him with sincerity and evidently heartfelt grief. During the services at this church the whole audience was literally convulsed with their emotions of sorrow, and loudly bewailed the loss which they, in connection with the nation, had sustained.

At the church of the Rev. Dr. Gurley—being that in which the President worshipped, and he being the clergyman in attendance in his last hours—the public evidently expected that the services of the morning would have special reference to the sad events which have enshrouded the country in mourning, and they were not disappointed, although the service to which the regular discourse of the day was appropriate formed a major portion of the exercises. At an early hour not only were the aisles occupied and the aisles filled by a solemnly affected mass of people, but large numbers were compelled to leave from inability to obtain admission. The church was very appropriately and tastefully draped with black alpaca, the white marble pulpit, covered with the same material, contrasting mournfully with the white linen overlaying the emblems of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, for the administering of which the day had been specially assigned. One unoccupied space, near the centre of the church, alone intended to impress upon the minds of all the reality of the national sorrow, the accustomed pew of the late President, with its heavy fringe of deep black, mournfully eloquent. The services commenced with the choir singing the solemn chant, "Cast thy burden on the Lord, and He shall sustain thee," which, beautifully executed, was listened to with almost breathless attention. Evidently deeply impressed by the great public calamity and the distressing scene to which he had been witness, and with a due position to respond to an expectation made manifest by the unusual concourse of people, the pastor, after the solemn invocation and the singing of a hymn, stated that he would preface the special services of the day by some remarks pertinent to the wonderful and harrowing scenes which had filled our people with dismay and covered the land with a pall. For about the space of ten minutes the attention of the audience was riveted to the speaker, who launched forth in a most eloquent tribute to the honesty, patriotism and devotion of Abraham Lincoln, who, after years of the most painful solicitude for the welfare of the country, had lived to witness the evidences and guarantees of a coming peace and the early re-establishment of order, and to give comforting assurances to his countrymen of a benevolent and conciliatory policy, which abundantly illustrated his crowning virtues, to die the victim of assassination. He bade his hearers look up through their tears in confiding trust to that Providence which their ancestors recognized in establishing this, the land of religious and religious and republican liberty, and which had sustained them now as in the days of the Revolution, and which never fails a confiding people. God's hand had been too manifest in the whole history of the country, from the days of the Pilgrims to the present moment, to justify any despondency in view of the present gloom; and, thanks to the nature of our institutions, the virtue of the people, and their religious trust, a thousand Presidents might become victims of violence, and Cabinet after Cabinet fall by the hand of the assassin, and no convulsion would yet live, and progress in her march of greatness. It would be impossible in words to describe the effect of the discourse upon an audience by events rendered susceptible to the preacher's appeals, and but few did not experience painful emotions in the suppression of external evidences of their sadness of heart.

The sad event was appropriately noticed in all the churches except the one previously mentioned, the rector of which is understood to be imbued with strong Southern sympathies. The churches were all well attended, and the audiences were evidently fully impressed with the solemnity and importance of the occasion.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS OF MR. LINCOLN'S LAST HOURS.

At the last Cabinet meeting which Mr. Lincoln attended, on Friday, at which Lieutenant General Grant was present, he turned to the General and asked him if he had heard from General Sherman. General Grant replied that he had not, but was hourly in expectation of receiving despatches from him, announcing the surrender of Johnston.

"Well," said the President, "you will hear very soon now, and the news will be important."

"Why do you think so?" said the General.

"Because," said Mr. Lincoln, "I had a dream last night, and ever since the war began I have invariably had the same dream before any very important military event has occurred." He then instanced Bull Run, Antietam, Gettysburg, &c., and said that before each of these events he had had the same dream, and, turning to Secretary Welles, said:—

"It is in your line, too, Mr. Welles. The dream is that I saw a ship sailing very rapidly, and I am sure that it portends some important national event."

On Friday evening the most important event of the last four years occurred, and to-day the expected news of Johnston's surrender was received. The assassination of the President recalled the incident forcibly to the recollection of those present.

THE ASSASSINS.

Our Special Washington Despatch.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1865.

REPORTED ARREST OF ONE OF THE ASSASSINS.

It is reported that we should be secured to-day that Surratt has been captured. There is no doubt but that one of them has been taken, which one is not positively known; but it is probable that it is Surratt.

ARREST OF THE WRITER OF THE LETTER SIGNED SAM.

The writer of the letter which was found in Booth's trunk, signed "Sam," has been arrested, and is confined in the Old Capitol. His name is Samuel Mottam, of Hookstown, Md.

WASHINGTON STILL VERY EXCITED.

The people are still in a very excitable mood, as was shown this afternoon. While three prisoners, named Jarboe Hall and W. F. Kerry, were being conveyed to the Old Capitol, under guard, a crowd collected and followed them, and finally commenced throwing brickbats and stones at them; and for a time there was danger that they would be killed. Fortunately a detachment of soldiers came along and succeeded in rescuing them.

The Press Despatch.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1865.

Every effort that ingenuity, excited by fervor, can make is being put forth by all the proper authorities to capture or trace the assassin of Mr. Lincoln, and the would be assassin of Mr. Seward.

The Common Council have offered a reward of $20,000 for the arrest and conviction of the assassins, and to this an another of $10,000 is added by Colonel L. C. Baker, agent of the War Department, making a total of $30,000.

To this announcement are added the following descriptions of the individuals accused:—

DESCRIPTION OF J. WILKES BOOTH.

Height, five feet eight inches; weight, one hundred and sixty pounds, compact built, hair jet black, inclined to curl, of medium length and parted behind, eyes black, and heavy dark eyebrows; wears a large seal ring on his little finger, when talking inclines his head forward and looks down.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON WHO ATTEMPTED TO ASSASSINATE HON. WM. H. SEWARD, SECRETARY OF STATE.

Height, six feet one inch; hair black, thick, full and straight; no beard nor appearance of beard; cheeks red on the jaws; face moderately full; twenty two or twenty-three years of age; eyes large, not prominent, color unknown; brows not heavy but dark; face not large, but rather round; complexion healthy; nose straight and well formed and of medium size, mouth small, lips thin; the upper lip protruded when he talked; chin pointed and prominent; head medium size; neck short and of medium length; hands soft and small, fingers tapering, showing no signs of hard labor; broad shoulders, taper waist, straight figure, strong looking man, manner not gentlemanly, but vulgar; wears an overcoat, with pockets in the side and one on the breast, with lappels or flaps; pants black and of common stuff, new heavy boots, voice small and thin, and inclined to tenor.

THE NAMES OF ALL THE CONSPIRATORS KNOWN.

The National Intelligencer says:—

We can state on the highest authority that it has been ascertained that there was a regular conspiracy to assassinate every member of the Cabinet, together with the Vice President. Booth, it is said, sent his card up to the Vice President at the hotel, but Mr. Johnson could not conveniently see him.

The names of the severally appointed assassins are, we understand, known, and, after the present investigation is concluded and published, the public will be astonished at the developments. From motives of public interest we refrain from mentioning many of them that reach us.

A member of the Cabinet remarked on the day after the murder of Mr. Lincoln that the rebels had lost their best friend, that Mr. Lincoln at every Cabinet meeting invariably counselled forbearance, kindness and mercy to the rebellious States.

The national flag draped round the box at the theatre occupied by the President belonged to the Treasury Department regiment. It was torn by the spur of the assassin as he leaped to the stage.

THE REPORT OF THE ARREST OF BOOTH.

The report still prevails that Booth has been arrested and is on board of a gunboat in the Potomac. The origin of the story was in this wise—A prominent military officer came into the Navy Department on Saturday and said he had just learned that Booth was overtaken some miles out on the road leading from Seventh street, and asked whether the Department would send that he be placed on board of a gunboat. The reply was in the affirmative. Unfortunately the same officer received later information that the report was not true. The military authorities have received no intelligence as to this arrest.

The Evening Star says on Friday evening last Booth was about the National Hotel, as usual, and strolled up and down the avenue several times. During one of these strolls he stepped at the Kirkwood House, and sent to the Vice President Johnson a card, upon which was written:—

I do not wish to disturb you. Are you in?

J. WILKES BOOTH.

A gentleman of Booth's acquaintance at this time met him in front of the Kirkwood House, and in the conversation which followed made some allusion to Booth's business, and in a jesting way asked, "What makes you so gloomy?" "Have you lost another thousand in oil?" Booth replied "that he had been hard at work that day, and was about to leave Washington, never to return." Just then a boy came out and said to Booth, "Yes, he is in his room." Upon which the gentleman walked on, supposing Booth would enter the hotel. About seven o'clock on Friday evening he came down from his room at the National, and was spoken to by several concerning his paleness, which he said proceeded from indisposition. Just before leaving he asked the clerk if he was not going to Ford's theatre, and added, "There will be some very fine acting there to-night." The doorkeeper at the theatre noticed Booth as he passed in, and shortly after the latter entered the restaurant next the theatre and in a hurried manner called for "Brandy, brandy, brandy," rapping at the same time on the bar.

ARRESTS OF SUSPECTED PARTIES.

Numerous arrests of inconcocted or suspected parties have taken place to-day. They cause much excitement. Reports prevail that Surratt is among the number, but this is not true.

This morning detective Kelly and a detail of patrolmen of the Second ward, by order of Judge Olin, proceeded to the house of Mrs. Surratt, on the corner of Thirteenth street and Ohio avenue, and arrested all the inmates, from the mistress to the cook, eight in all, and carried them to the police headquarters, to be held as witnesses. This is the house where Booth spent much of his time. Ella Turner, the woman who attempted suicide, being his kept mistress.

The Star also contains the following article, headed, "A Clue to the Assassin of Mr. Seward:"—

About three weeks ago a man named Atzerard, represented as being a merchant at Bridgetown, Charles county, Maryland, went to the stables of Thompson Naylor, corner of Thirteenth and a half and E streets, for the purpose of selling a stallion and a brown horse blind in one eye. Atzerard made several attempts to sell the horse to the government, but without success and finally disposed of the stallion to Mr. Thompson, stage contractor to Port Tobacco. He continued to visit the stable, and kept the blind horse there.

On Friday afternoon a man named Harold, who appeared to be intimate with Atzerard, came to the stable and hired a roan pacing horse, and shortly afterward Atzerard appeared with a bay horse, which he left, telling the hostler to have it ready for him at ten o'clock. Upon calling for the horse at the appointed time, the hostler asked what had become of his friend Harold and the roan, to which Atzerard replied, "Has he not returned yet? He'll be here directly." Some time after the hostler heard the pace of the roan coming down from the direction of the Treasury, and went out to meet him, but the rider, apparently to avoid the hostler, turned up Fourteenth and then down F street. The latter went back to the stable, and fearing Harold intended to make off with the horse, saddled another and followed him to the Navy Yard bridge, where, to answer to his inquiries, the guard stated that a man, riding such a horse, had passed over and was probably about a quarter of a mile in advance. He was told that he might go over, but could not return before morning. He then came back to the stable, and hearing that a horse had been picked up in the street by the detectives, made inquiries, and after giving his statement to the Provost Marshal was shown a saddle, which he identified beyond doubt as the one used on the brown horse when at Naylor's stable, which Atzerard said he had sold.

This forenoon several prisoners from Prince George county were brought to Washington. As they were being taken to the Old Capitol from Provost Marshal Ingraham's office a large crowd followed, increasing in numbers at every corner, although, as a precautionary measure, the route taken was down the back streets. The crowd was a motley one, of all ages and colors. It being represented, and the report that the parties were Booth's and Surratt's gaining credit, as they reached the vicinity of the Baltimore depot the cry was raised "Hang them," "Kill them," and at the same time the prisoners were attacked with stones, who were struck several times, as were also the guard. Some orderly persons managed to quiet the crowd by remonstrating with them and assuring them that they were mistaken, but they failed to stop the rioters proceeding, which, however, they soon quieted. After the guard were struck a number of times they faced about and made ready to defend themselves with their muskets. The prisoners were delivered to the superintendents of the prison, each of them having been somewhat bruised by the flying missiles.

Among other arrests to day were, it is said, several men in female apparel.

SURATT A DESPERADO OF THE WORST CHARACTER.

[From the Baltimore American, April 17.]

If we are not mistaken the man Surratt, who it is believed did the bloody work at Secretary Seward's, had for many years been branded as a desperado of the worst character. A suit was brought against him by a young lady residing across Eastern Branch for seduction, and so desperate was his character that for some time the officers were afraid to serve the writ; but one of them, by lying in ambush, succeeded in taking him.

THE ASSASSIN OF THE PRESIDENT AN EXPERT WITH THE PISTOL.

[From the Boston Advertiser, April 17.]

Booth was in this city no longer ago than last Monday, and on that day, and perhaps on previous days, visited the shooting gallery of Messrs. Floyd & Edwards, in Chapman place, opposite the Parker House, and practised with a pistol, firing with the weapon under his leg, behind his neck, and in other strange positions. He is represented to be a frequent visitor at the gallery during his stay in Boston, and as having been very expert with the weapon. At that time, we are told, he did not talk of politics, and spoke only of ordinary every-day matters.

From this city he must have gone almost directly to Washington to have arrived at time to complete the preparations for his fearful crime.

PARTICULARS OF THE ATTEMPT OF THE MISTRESS OF BOOTH TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

[From the Washington Star, April 15.]

Ella Turner, mistress of John Wilkes Booth, at No. 62 Ohio avenue, attempted to commit suicide this morning by taking chloroform. About eleven o'clock some of the inmates of the house entered Ella's room and found her lying upon the bed apparently asleep. Efforts to arouse her proving fruitless, several physicians were called in, when it was discovered that she had taken chloroform. The proper remedies were immediately applied, when Ella soon revived and asked for Booth's picture, which she had concealed under the pillow of her bed. She made some remarks to the physicians that she did not think them for saving her life.

The house No. 62 Ohio avenue is kept by Ella Turner's [illegible]

THE FUNERAL.

Arrangements for President Lincoln's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1865.

THE BODY OF THE LATE PRESIDENT TO PASS THROUGH ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES EN ROUTE TO SPRINGFIELD.

The programme to be carried out after the funeral services here in reference to the remains of our late President is not fully decided upon. Illinois officials and citizens, to the number of about four hundred, now in this national capital, state that the remains of Mr. Lincoln belong to them. When Harrison and Taylor died it was found that the whole land, yet there was no such special occasion for national universal grief as at present, since the whole world were looking to President Lincoln for the solution of the great problem which has been pending for the last four years. On the occasions of the death of Harrison and Taylor, as well as on the death of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, the nation evinced the privileges of being chief mourners, and the claim was recognized by the personal friends of the illustrious dead. It is believed that the family and relatives of our lamented President fully appreciate the propriety of those arrangements on former occasions, and will now consent to merge their overwhelming sorrow in the country's lamentation, and permit the remains to pass through all the principal cities on their way to their final resting place.

Governor Oglesby, from the committee appointed to confer with the family of the President, reported that, although final arrangements had not been determined upon, he could state that it was arranged that the body of the President was to be taken to Illinois for interment.

Governor Oglesby stated that at a meeting of the citizens of Springfield, Ill., a committee of gentlemen were appointed to visit Washington to act in conjunction with himself in conveying the remains of the deceased President to Illinois.

Upon motion of O. H. Browning, it was

Resolved, That, in addition to the usual mourning badge of crape worn upon the arm, the citizens of Illinois adopt [illegible] by wearing crape upon their hats for the period of sixty days.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet at the National Hotel at half past seven o'clock P. M. to-morrow, the 18th inst.

THE BODY TO PASS THROUGH NEW YORK EN ROUTE TO SPRINGFIELD.

The remains of the late President will be carried to the Capitol, and remain in state, under a guard of honor, in the rotunda, until the Illinois committee have completed their arrangements for their removal. It was resolved to-day whether they should not be placed permanently in the vault under the Capitol prepared for the remains of George Washington. It was urged that while the ashes of the "Father of his Country" were required by the family to repose elsewhere, this was a most fitting receptacle for the one who had vindicated, preserved and restored the Union. Mrs. Lincoln, however, insists that the remains of her honored husband should be carried to his native State for interment, and may await the decision of the friends of the family, who are to arrive to-morrow, as to what disposition shall be made. The result will probably be that the remains of the late President will be carried in state through Philadelphia and New York, en route to Springfield, the final resting place selected by his most intimate friends and relatives. In the arrangements for the funeral Hon. Mr. Harrington has been aided by General Meigs, Generals Augur and Nichols, Admiral Shubrick and Assistant Secretary Field.

THE CATAFALQUE

upon which the body of Mr. Lincoln is to be placed in the East Room of the White House, is not yet entirely completed. The arrangement has been changed. The catafalque is to be placed on the south side of the middle of the room, the great chandelier having been removed. In this room, outside of the barriers which include the corpse, the family of the deceased and those who have the natural right to be near will assemble. There is room for only eight hundred persons standing to afford a fair opportunity to all who are entitled to admission into the East Room on this occasion, to witness the ceremonies, the whole space outside of the barrier around the catafalque is to be filled with steps raised to the form of an amphitheatre. The best facilities possible are to be afforded to the representatives of the press. The whole arrangement is under the care of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury George A. Harrington, who, in conjunction with the various committees, is arranging all the details of the funeral cortege. It is difficult to arrange the various bodies entitled to places in the room so as to afford space for all. The arrangements for the funeral are to be completed to-night.

ACTION OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

It is understood that the members of the diplomatic body yesterday held a meeting at the Russian Legation and appointed a committee of three—Baron Gerolt, the Minister from Prussia, M. Molina, Minister from Costa Rica, and Colonel Raaslof, Minister from Denmark—to represent the diplomatic body, and to convey, on behalf of their colleagues, the expressions of their deeply felt sympathy with the family of the late President and people of the United States on the occasion of the recent sad events.

The committee waited upon the Acting Secretary of State, and through him sought an interview with Captain Robert Lincoln, which the latter, for obvious reasons, felt obliged to decline, while expressing his thanks for the sympathy tendered.

HOUSES OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS IN MOURNING.

The houses of all the foreign ministers are elegantly draped in mourning to-day. At the residence of the British minister a very handsome flag is displayed at halfmast.

RESOLUTIONS OF NEW YORK CITIZENS IN WASHINGTON.

A numerously attended meeting of the citizens of New York was held this evening at the New York State Agency. Judge J. N. Granger presided. The following preamble and resolutions were passed:—

Whereas, his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, died on the morning of the 15th of April, from wounds received at the hands of an assassin, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved President, our whole country has lost its best and bravest friend, that his life in the darkest hours of our nation's glory, his death in the saddest of our nation's sorrows, that we prayerfully submit to the will of God and the destinies of the nation [illegible]

[illegible]

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF ILLINOIS.

A meeting of citizens of Illinois met, pursuant to adjournment, at the National Hotel, at three P. M., for the further consideration of matters appertaining to the funeral of the President of the United States.

Governor Richard Yates, Chairman of the meeting, stated that it would be in order for the several committees to report, if prepared to do so.

General Isham N. Haynie, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following preamble and resolutions for consideration, which were adopted by the meeting:—

Whereas, The nation has been called, by the mysterious decree of an overruling Providence, to mourn the loss of the first and highest officer of the republic, at a period when the [illegible]

[illegible]

disconsolate and concurrence with the citizens of Illinois in according to their State the remains of the citizen the obtained to honor on the President the grave to the nation; and that we will receive as a sacred trust all that is left of the illustrious dead, to be deposited amidst the people who first learned to love him, because they first knew him to be great in goodness and good in greatness.

Resolved, That we unite in tendering to the Hon. William H. Seward our heartfelt sympathy for his affliction and profound thankfulness to God for his escape from the assassin's knife, and we trust he may speedily be restored to health and the discharge of his high duties to the republic.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions, and the proceedings of this meeting, be furnished to the family of the late President and the public press in this city, and their publication requested.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR OGLESBY, OF ILLINOIS.

To the People of the State of Illinois:—

The funeral ceremonies of the late lamented Chief Magistrate are to take place in this city, at the Executive Mansion, at twelve M. on Wednesday, the 19th instant. The Acting Secretary of State has invited the various religious denominations throughout the country to meet within their respective places of worship at that hour for the purpose of solemnizing the occasion with appropriate ceremonies. Responding to the spirit of this invitation, I call upon the people of Illinois—this the home of the martyred one—so one [illegible] their respective churches and places of worship on that day to observe, by suitable services, and otherwise, the solemn ceremonies at the same hour as the funeral may suggest, the solemn hour.

R. J. OGLESBY, Governor.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1865.

Official Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1865.

The following were issued to-day:—

ARMY ORDERS.

General Orders—No. 68.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 16, 1865.

The following order of the Secretary of War announces to the armies of the United States the untimely and lamentable death of the illustrious Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 16, 1865.

The distressing duty has devolved upon the Secretary of War to announce to the armies of the United States that at twenty-two minutes after seven o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 15th day of April, 1865, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, died of a mortal wound inflicted upon him by an assassin. [illegible]

[illegible]

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

On the day after the receipt of this order at the head quarters of every military division, department, army, post, station, fort and arsenal, and at the Military Academy at West Point, the troops and cadets will be paraded at ten o'clock A. M., and the order read to them, after which all labor and operations for the day will be ceased and be suspended as far as practicable in a state of war. The national flag will be displayed at half-staff. At dawn of day thirteen guns will be fired, and afterwards at intervals of thirty minutes between the rising and setting sun a single gun, and at the close of the day a national salute of thirty six guns. The officers of the armies of the United States will wear the badge of mourning on the left arm and on their swords, and the colors of their commands and regiments will be put in mourning for the period of six months.

By command of Lieutenant General GRANT.

W. A. NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant General.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Special Order.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 17, 1865.

By order of the President of the United States, the Navy Department will be closed on Wednesday next, the 19th inst., the day of the funeral solemnities of the late Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. Labor will be suspended on that day at each of the navy yards and navy stations and upon all the vessels of the United States. The flags of all vessels and at all navy yards and stations and marine barracks will be kept at half-mast during the day, and at twelve o'clock meridian twenty-one minute guns will be fired by the senior officer of each squadron and the commandants of each of the navy yards and stations.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

Special Order.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 17, 1865.

Vice Admiral D. G. Farragut and Rear Admiral William B. Shubrick have been designated to make the necessary arrangements on the part of the Navy and Marine corps for attending the funeral of the late President.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

Special Order.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 17, 1865.

Officers of the Navy and Marine corps will assemble at the Navy Department, in uniform, at ten o'clock A. M. on Wednesday next, the 19th inst., for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late President of the United States.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 17, 1865.

It is hereby ordered that in honor of the memory of our late illustrious Chief Magistrate, all officers and others subject to the orders of the Secretary of State wear crape upon the left arm for the period of six months.

W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary.

ORDER FROM THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 17, 1865.

To DEPUTY POSTMASTERS:—

Business in all the post offices of the United States will be suspended and the offices closed from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. on Wednesday, the 19th instant, during the funeral solemnities of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States.

W. DENNISON, Postmaster General.

Official Programme of the Funeral.

Arrangements at Washington for the funeral solemnities of the late Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, who died at the seat of government, on Saturday, the 15th day of April, 1865.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 17, 1865.

The following order of arrangements is directed:—

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

Funeral Escort in Column of March.

One Regiment of Cavalry.

Two Batteries of Artillery.

Battalion of Marines.

Two Regiments of Infantry.

Commander of the Escort and Staff.

Dismounted Officers of the Marine Corps, Navy and Army in the order named.

Mounted Officers of the Marine Corps Navy and Army in the order named.

(All Military Officers to be in uniform, with side arms.)

CIVIC PROCESSION.

Marshal.

Clergy in attendance.

Surgeon General of the United States and Physicians to the deceased.

Hearse.

Pall Bearers on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut.

Mr. Morgan, of New York.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland.

Mr. Yates, of Illinois.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio.

Mr. Conness, of California.

The Hearse.

Pall bearers on the part of the House of Representatives:

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts; Mr. Coffroth, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Smith, of Kentucky; Mr. Colfax, of Indiana; Mr. Worthington, of Nevada; Mr. Washburne, of Illinois.

Army.

Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, Major General H. W. Halleck, Brigadier General W. A. Nichols.

Navy.

Vice Admiral D. G. Farragut, Rear Admiral W. B. Shubrick, Colonel Jacob Zeilin, of the Marine corps.

Civilians.

O. H. Browning, George Ashmun, Thomas Corwin, Simon Cameron.

Family.

Relatives.

The delegations of the States of Illinois and Kentucky as mourners.

The President.

The Cabinet Ministers.

The Diplomatic Corps.

Ex-Presidents.

The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Senate of the United States, preceded by its officers.

The House of Representatives of the United States, preceded by its officers.

Governors of the several States and Territories.

Legislatures of the several States and Territories.

The Federal Judiciary and the Judiciary of the several States and Territories.

The Assistant Secretaries of State, Treasury, War and Navy, and the Assistant Postmasters General, and the Assistant Attorney General.

Officers of the Smithsonian Institution.

The Members and Officers of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

Corporate Authorities of Washington and other cities.

Delegations of the several States.

The Reverend the Clergy of the various denominations.

The Clerks and Employes of the several Departments and Bureaus, preceded by the heads of such Bureaus and their respective Chief Clerks.

Such societies as may wish to join the procession.

Citizens and Strangers.

The troops designated to form the escort will assemble in the avenue north of the President's House, and form line precisely at eleven o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 19th instant, with the left resting on Fifteenth street. The procession will move precisely at two o'clock, on the conclusion of the religious services at the Executive Mansion (appointed to commence at twelve o'clock), when minute guns will be fired by detachments of artillery stationed near St. John's church, the City Hall and at the Capitol. At the same hour the bells of the several churches in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria will be tolled. At sunrise on Wednesday, the 19th instant, a federal salute will be fired from the military stations in the vicinity of Washington, minute guns between the hours of twelve and three o'clock, and a national salute at the close of the day.

(CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.)

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

LEGHORNS.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

THE NATIONAL BEREAVEMENT.

[illegible]

NAVAL PUBLIC SALES.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—TOUCHING AT Queenstown (Cork Harbor).—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line), carrying the United States mails, intend despatching their full powered Clyde built iron steamships as follows:—
EDINBURG ... Saturday, April 22
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... Saturday, April 29
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... Saturday, May 6
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from pier 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
Do. to London	95	Do. to London	[illegible]
Do. to Paris	95	Do. to Paris	40
Do. to Hamburg	90	Do. to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water tight iron sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, 22 Water street; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, ... ; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, 61 King William street; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, 48 rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, 111 Walnut street, or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From pier 47 North River.
HELVETIA ... Saturday, April 22
PENNSYLVANIA ... Saturday, April 29
Cabin $90, steerage, $35 gold, or equivalent in currency.
For passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, Dublin, Belfast and Londonderry, from pier 20, North River. BRITANNIA ... Wednesday, April 19 ... [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXX .... No. 107

New York, Tuesday, April 18, 1865.

THE SITUATION.

The assassination of President Lincoln and the attempt to take the life of Secretary Seward and his son of course continue to form the engrossing and melancholy subject of thought, feeling, conversation and action throughout the North. The murder of a Chief Magistrate being an unprecedented event in our history, of course the demonstration of feeling is such as has never before been manifested by the people, whose affection for their martyred President, estimation of their great loss, and terrible indignation over the foul act by which his death was produced are unmistakably shown in a nation spontaneously draping itself in the solemn weeds of mourning. In the various cities, towns and villages of the loyal States, in addition to the forcible language of respect for the departed chief spoken by streets festooned in funeral garb, arrangements have been made by the different public bodies and associations for the observance of further appropriate ceremonies. In this city yesterday all the law courts which had not previously taken such action adjourned over till after the conclusion of the Presidential obsequies in Washington, which will take place to-morrow, and meetings of a number of our city institutions and organizations were held to take steps for the suitable observance of the occasion. At a meeting held in the Collector's office at the Custom House [illegible] to be [illegible] on Thursday, [illegible] day of humiliation and prayer. The proceedings of a number of other [illegible] official and unofficial, together with [illegible] of the [illegible] columns this morning.

The condition of Secretary Seward was better yesterday, and he appeared to be rapidly improving. Assistant Secretary Frederick Seward's case is also becoming more hopeful, and it is now thought that he may ultimately recover.

Evidence accumulates of there having been a most extensive conspiracy to assassinate Vice President Johnson and every member of the Cabinet. Many of the conspirators are known to the authorities, and as soon as it can prudently be done their names will be given to the public. We have from Washington the report of the arrest of Surratt, one of the supposed principals in the atrocious affair. Our despatches contain a large amount of interesting information relative to the arrangements for the funeral of President Lincoln and the proceedings of the authorities for the detection of the criminals and their confederates. Thirty thousand dollars reward has been offered for the arrest of Booth and Surratt.

It is said that the body of President Lincoln will pass through this city, en route to its last resting place in Springfield, Illinois.

The people of Canada are giving strong evidences of their esteem for our murdered President and their sympathy with us in our affliction. The flags on the public buildings in Montreal were placed at half mast on Saturday, and on Sunday the assassination of Mr. Lincoln was alluded to in fitting and affecting terms in all the churches of that city. In other towns throughout the province the manifestations have been of a like character.

The intelligence from General Sherman's army, though coming to the nation in the midst of its great grief, is of the most gratifying character. On the 12th inst. General Sherman had reached Smithfield, half way between Goldsboro and Raleigh, and had there halted, our Newbern despatches informing us, for the purpose of receiving from the rebel General Johnston the surrender of his entire army, in accordance with instructions to the latter officer from General Lee. From Washington we learn that the government has been informed by General Sherman that all the arrangements for the surrender had been perfected, and that it would take place on the day following that on which he wrote. On the 14th instant General Sherman announced the surrender of Lee to his troops in an official order, which concludes by telling them—"A little more labor, a little more toil on our part and the great race is won, and our government stands regenerated after the four years of bloody war." Already, it appears, that grand triumph has [illegible] is achieved.

Now that both Lee's and Johnston's armies have ceased to exist, the rebels can have no military organization of any consequence remaining, which is the force of [illegible] Mississippi, known as the Trans-Mississippi Army, under Kirby Smith, and the [illegible] entered into [illegible].

The capture of Mobile by the national forces, a report of which was published in yesterday's HERALD, is confirmed by New Orleans advices of the 10th, via [illegible]. Fort, with seven hundred [illegible] prisoners, and the town of Blakely, with over five thousand [illegible] quantity of ordnance [illegible] gunboats were [illegible] from the 9th [illegible].

The Mayor of Rochester on Sunday received a despatch from General Peck, commanding in this city, stating that a band of one hundred and fifty [illegible] men [illegible] in Carrolton county, Canada, for the purpose of making a raid on Rochester or Ogdensburg. [illegible] military preparations [illegible].

Jeff. Davis did not [illegible] at Danville, Virginia, to the conference [illegible] Macon, Georgia [illegible] one hundred and sixty thousand dollars [illegible] a bank in Havana [illegible] from the gem of the Antilles.

A call has been issued in North Carolina for a convention of delegates from all counties [illegible] to assemble in [illegible] of May, for the purpose of taking the necessary action to replace the State in its proper position in the Union.

Much surmise has lately been indulged in regard to the whereabouts of the rebel General Lee since his surrender, and rumor has located him at many different places. Something positive in the matter is given by one of our Richmond correspondents. General Lee arrived in that city last Saturday, and his presence stirred up considerable enthusiasm among the inhabitants. What his future movements will be have not been made public.

An account of the interesting patriotic ceremonies on the occasion of restoring the old flag over Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, on Friday last, is published in this morning's HERALD.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Lafayette, from Havre the 5th, and City of Baltimore, from Queenstown the 6th of April, [illegible]

[illegible]

The Herald (Glasg.) Times of the 12th of January [illegible] the body of a [illegible] of Nan[illegible] of the [illegible] Company [illegible].

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Our correspondence by the steamship Havana, which arrived here yesterday from Havana, informs us that the yellow fever and smallpox had again made their appearance in that city.

A Kingston, Jamaica, trade circular of the 6th of April says "There is not much of moment for American provisions at Halifax fish stuffs, except flour, of which the market is but poorly supplied."

The dead body of a stock broker, named Maurice Beaurmain, a native of France, aged about forty years, whose residence was at No. 10 Waverley place, was found yesterday morning lying on the sidewalk in front of No. 160 Third avenue. It is stated that deceased left his home on Sunday evening, having with him two thousand dollars in money and other property of value, and was not afterwards seen alive by his friends. [illegible]

[illegible]

The town of [illegible] and the neighboring islands, in the county of [illegible], Canada East, were visited with a terrible inundation [illegible] carried off.

[illegible]

According to the City Inspector's report there were 455 deaths in the city during the week ending April 17—a decrease of 32 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 8 less than occurred during the corresponding week last year. [illegible]

The stock market was firm at advanced quotations yesterday morning; but in the afternoon it became heavy. There was no second board. Government were firm. Gold opened at 153 and closed at 148¾.

The Parks Island [illegible] of the last, in reference to the soft market [illegible]. Opening of the canals in America will no doubt [illegible] are increasing their stock. Last sales, 12a.

There will be no further sessions of the up town evening stock and gold rooms until after the conclusion of the ceremonies in Washington connected with the funeral of our late lamented President.

Business circles were almost as quiet yesterday as they were on Saturday, and commercial transactions were very light in every branch of trade. [illegible]

Our New President—The Man and the Occasion for a Short, Sharp and Decisive Policy.

The more we extend our researches into the character, views, principles and purposes of Andrew Johnson, as developed and established in his long and active career as a public man, the more strongly are we impressed with the conviction that he is the man for the crisis. For the difficult, delicate and momentous trials through which the country has been safely carried during the last four years we have had a dispensation of Providence in the cautious, patient, gentle and forbearing Abraham Lincoln. But the great revolutionary ideas and issues with which he had to grapple are substantially settled. The policy of his successor, [illegible] in reference to our domestic and [illegible]. All that President Johnson has to do is to adhere to the established landmarks, and finish the work [illegible] into his hands.

In this view his earnest and energetic character admirably fits him for his new position. Andrew Johnson is a man of the type of Andrew Jackson—a man of earnest patriotism, decisive opinions and inflexible resolution. He is, too, like both Jackson and Lincoln, pre-eminently a man of the people—*Vox populi vox Dei*. Their voice to him is the voice of God. His principles, as their agent, are with him as sacred as the revolutions of the New Testament. That admirable moral courage which enabled him in the outset of this war to set his face against the mass of his party leaders and followers in Tennessee, and to resist, in the teeth of the greatest temptations, personal sacrifices and dangers, the fiery whirlwind of secession, stamps him a man whose strength of will is equal to any emergency. It is to these conspicuous manifestations of his Jacksonian firmness and loyalty that he is indebted for his present elevation. Such a man, so rewarded, may be relied upon. We predict that he will presently appear a tower of strength to the republic.

What will be his policy? He has already foreshadowed it. He will finish the work so nobly accomplished by his lamented predecessor. He will put down, if necessary, the remaining armed forces of the rebellion with the will of "Old Hickory;" but to the repenting and submissive masses of the rebel army and people he will still show the charity of Honest Old Abe. As for Jeff. Davis and his ruling political confederates, the sooner they leave the country now the better it will be for them. The hint, as President of the United States, already thrown out by Andrew Johnson, should be accepted by them as a warning to be off without loss of time. Secession excesses have drowned the voice of mercy in behalf of any secession leaders in the universal public voice for justice, and for the protection of the nation in its appointed rulers.

Under Andrew Johnson, as Military Governor of Tennessee, that State has been completely shorn of every vestige of slavery, in the restoration of the State to the Union. Under the same director, as the head of the nation, it is morally certain that no other rebellious State will be readmitted to the benefits of the Union till shorn of every vestige of slavery. The ways and means which have done the work in Tennessee will make it easy, too, in every other State. Why not? The institution is but a dead carcass; let it be removed. This removal of slavery, however, will not interfere with the reconstruction of their labor system, on the basis of freedom and compensation, by each of the States concerned. But President Lincoln's emancipation proclamations will doubtless now be regarded as consecrated laws by his successor.

The national finances, continuing under the skilful management of Secretary McCulloch, will be well taken care of. The pulse of Wall street denotes that the public confidence in this regard is strong and still improving. The rebellion is suppressed; the policy of reconstruction which President Johnson will pursue will, we are satisfied, be efficient, decisive and enduring; the treasury, the national debt and the national currency will not suffer any hazards of experimental tinkering, but will go on steadily under our new President, who is a hard money man, till we reach, in good time, the platform of specie payments.

Lastly, touching our foreign affairs, it will suffice, for the present, to say that Andrew Johnson is dyed in the wool as a believer in the Monroe doctrine. In short, we anticipate from him, in the reconstruction of the rebellious States and in the rectification of our foreign affairs, an administration which will make these reunited States the strongest, happiest and foremost nation of the world.

THE LAST OF THE GREAT ENGLISH ACTORS.—Mr. Charles Kean, the last of the great English actors, is now in this city on a passing visit to his American friends. After an extensive tour of a great portion of the globe, embracing in its range the golden lands of Australia and California, as well as the islands of the Antilles, he has once more bent his steps to the magnificent metropolis of the Western world. Like Rienzi, the Roman tribune, this distinguished man is the last of a noble race of actors whose triumphant fame has filled the land. Such another actor does not live at this day. His style is pure, chaste, finished and highly intellectual. To see him is to see at once the impersonation of perfect art and a true specimen of the most careful cultivation. In his acting we find nothing of the coarse, vulgar "Blackhawk" style which "tears a passion to rags" and "splits the ears of groundlings"—a kind of acting that has unfortunately been coming too much into vogue of late. This, among many other reasons, is cause enough why Mr. Kean should be earnestly welcomed among us.

Of Mrs. Kean, who has gained laurels wherever she has gone, we may make the same remarks. The thousands of play-goers in this city who remember her will bear in mind her warm, impassioned and energetic style of acting, which speaks at once to the intellect as well as to the heart of her audience. She returns to us with more power than before—with a larger and a richer store of pearls gathered from the depths of the histrionic sea. The opportunity afforded the public of seeing and hearing these accomplished artists is brief; but let all who can take advantage of it. As the last of the great illustrators of his profession in his own land, Charles Kean will necessarily attract great attention. With the close of his career the race of great English actors will have passed away. He will leave us to go to his place in Westminster Abbey—the sacred precincts reserved by his country for those who have distinguished themselves in the profession of arms or of art. To this republic, with its inexhaustible resources, is given the mission of hereafter producing the great interpreters of all scenic and dramatic art. And now that, for a brief period, we have the last of the English actors among us, let every one who can go to see him, feeling assured that he is the last link that binds us to a system now passing away.

THE FUNERAL OF THE PRESIDENT—A GENERAL DAY OF MOURNING.—Governor Fenton has fixed Thursday, the 20th inst., as a day for services "appropriate to a season of national bereavement," in consequence of the lamented death of our late President. This day, it will be remembered, had previously been named as a public festival for our numerous victories by land and sea; but the mournful event that has convulsed the whole country caused the Governor to alter his proclamation. We now have official intimation through Mr. Hunter, the acting Secretary of State, that Wednesday next (to-morrow) is selected for the funeral of the President, and is to be generally observed throughout the country. All churches and religious societies of every denomination are invited by the government to combine in the movements of honor and respect to the honored dead. It therefore seems proper that Governor Fenton should at once also fix Wednesday, instead of Thursday, as the day of general mourning, so that the two ceremonies should not clash one with the other. This can easily be accomplished by means of the telegraph, and we suggest that he do so at once. If not, the day of the funeral will be fully observed; the other will fall like a dead letter upon the public.

THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENS IN THE STREETS.—It is time that people should know whether the rights of railroad monopolies or the rights of citizens, who pay taxes to support the city government, are paramount in the streets. An incident occurred yesterday which we regard as a gross outrage on the part of a railroad employé and a member of the police force conjointly upon the privileges of our citizens. There is a railroad running through Ann street, the track of which verges closely on the curb in consequence of the narrowness of that thoroughfare. It is necessary sometimes for people doing business there to employ trucks and carts for various purposes. It happened that it was necessary for us to do so yesterday in carting off some papers from our Ann street entrance. While the carman was thus employed the railroad car came along, and the conductor commanded the man to get off the track. The carman replied that his truck would be loaded in a few moments and he would get out of the way; whereupon the conductor called a policeman and had him arrested, taken to the station house and his car driven off. Now, we hold that railroad companies have no right to monopolize business streets, and obstruct business in this fashion; neither are the police employed to protect monopolies and oppress citizens in the legitimate performance of their avocations. This is not a solitary case. Many dry goods houses and others are similarly interfered with in narrow streets for the benefit of the railroads. In our own case, we see but two things which can be done under the circumstances. We must either abandon our business on Ann street altogether, or occupy the sidewalk with our carts, and drive foot passengers into the street, for the special accommodation of a greedy railroad monopoly, if such conduct as this is permitted to go on.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT, BUT TOO LATE.—We publish in another column a communication, dated at Montreal, from Mr. George N. Sanders, the well known rebel agent in Canada, setting forth a plan adopted by himself and Mr. Robert J. Walker for the pacification of the country. The importance of this scheme is of course apparent; but it comes rather too late. There happens to be two peace negotiators on this side of the Canadian line—one of them named Grant and the other named Sherman—who, while these chaps, Sanders and Walker, were plotting in Canada, have settled the question of pacification upon a plan of their own, which fully meets with the approbation of the people. It is probable, therefore, that George N. Sanders will not again be consul to London, or that R. J. Walker will again be Secretary of the Treasury, but that Sanders will have to live on "hard tack" for the rest of his life.

THE MILITARY SITUATION—END OF THE REBELLION.—We published yesterday morning an account of the capture of Mobile, the last port of the rebels, and subsequently in our late editions the official notice of General Sherman to the government that he was in treaty with General Johnston for the surrender of his army on the same terms offered to General Lee. No doubt by this time that object has been effected. The two great armies of the rebellion having thus dissolved, and the only remaining seaport captured, the rebellion itself may be considered as fully collapsed. Our congratulations upon this happy event must be mingled with regret that our late noble President did not live to see the complete fruition of his hopes and plans for the restoration of peace to his country.

THE GAS MONOPOLY.—The bill allowing the gas companies to raise their prices ought not to pass the Legislature in any form; but there is danger that it will pass in its very worst form. In the Senate the bill was amended so as to compel the companies to fulfil all the contracts they have made with the city. If the bill passes at all this righteous amendment should stand. But it is said that the amendment will be rejected by the Assembly, and the agents of the gas monopolies then hope to rush their bill through in the midst of the excitement at the close of the session. Let honest legislators watch this scheme. In the first place, why should the gas companies raise their prices now, when we are on the eve of peace? In the second place, why should they not fulfil the legal contracts they have made?

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1865.

EFFECT OF OUR VICTORIES ON THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The effect of recent military successes on the credit of the government is shown by the subscriptions to the seven thirty loan, on Friday and Saturday last, amounting to $9,834,700. This large amount is made up of popular subscriptions, not including those made by holders of government vouchers, under the restrictions and regulations established by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War. The subscriptions on Saturday are very remarkable, in view of the atrocious assassination of the Chief Magistrate on Friday night, and shows that the faith of the people is in the stability of the government, and not hinged upon the existence and continuance in power of any one man, however important his services may be. It is evident that hereafter there is to be no financial deficiency in the Treasury so long as a wise and economical administration of its affairs is continued.

ARRIVAL OF CAPTAIN FOX AND PARTY.

Captain Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Edgar T. Welles, son of the Secretary, and the party who accompanied them to Havana and the Southern coast, arrived [illegible]

GENERAL BUTLER NOT TO HAVE ANY COMMAND AT RICHMOND.

[illegible]

GENERAL HALLECK GONE TO RICHMOND.

General Halleck has gone to Richmond, and General Grant occupies his late headquarters.

[illegible]

CAPTURE OF GUERILLAS AND BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

[illegible]

Mysterious Death.

A BROKER FOUND DEAD ON THE SIDEWALK—SUSPICION OF FOUL PLAY.

[illegible]

CHARLESTON.

Reception of the News of Lee's Surrender.

THE FORT SUMTER ANNIVERSARY.

The Old Flag Raised Over the Ruins of the Fort,

&c., &c., &c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 15,
Via BALTIMORE, April 17, 1865.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS OF LEE'S SURRENDER.

On Thursday the steamer Oceanus, from New York, brought the intelligence of the surrender of General Lee. The news caused the liveliest demonstrations of joy among the visitors assembled, the military and citizens generally, for the cry for peace here is universal, and Lee's capitulation is regarded as the *finale* of the war. It was first announced in the theatre, at a late hour on Thursday night, when the audience became wild with enthusiasm. Immense crowds filled the parlors of the Charleston Hotel, and gave vent to the wildest jubilation over the great event. General Grant, the old flag and President Lincoln were each lustily cheered. Senator Wilson and General Washburne each made brief and stirring addresses. National airs were alternately played by the bands of the Fourteenth Maine and the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New York regiments. Congratulations were kept up until a late hour. The joy extended to many households which had received information of the glorious intelligence.

THE FORT SUMTER CELEBRATION.

The great event of raising the old flag attracted large numbers of visitors to Charleston. Since Thursday large numbers from the North had been arriving here, filling the hotels to repletion. The steamer Oceanus, from New York, brought a large delegation of Mr. Beecher's congregation, while the Arago had reached the bar and sent in many more. Numerous other steamers had also arrived from Savannah and Beaufort thronged with visitors.

The day dawned beautifully, and soon there was a general movement toward the steamers at the wharves, while the national flag was suspended from all the public and many private buildings, all combining to make up a novel scene for the city of Charleston.

About six o'clock the arrival of the steamer Diamond, General Gillmore's flagship, with that officer and his staff, together with a number of distinguished visitors on board, was announced. Long before ten o'clock the wharves and streets leading to them, along which it was supposed the visitors would pass, were thronged by a crowd anxious to see the distinguished strangers. The [illegible]

THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

[illegible]

REMARKS OF GENERAL ANDERSON.

[illegible]

RAISING OF THE FLAG.

[illegible] the conclusion of his remarks he raised the [illegible]

[illegible] wards, and with firm and clear voice, assisted by Sergeant Hart [illegible] the following [illegible] original Hart [illegible] with an evergreen wreath [illegible] liberty [illegible] restrain his [illegible] cheers, [illegible] children.

[illegible] with a wealth of [illegible] for some [illegible] to [illegible] salute of one hundred guns [illegible] national salute from [illegible] Fort [illegible] battery [illegible] on Sullivan's Island, [illegible] on Morris Island, and Fort Johnson, on James Island [illegible] conspicuous in the inauguration of the rebellion and eminently appropriate for them to take a part not [illegible] in this national rejoicing over the restoration of the national authority.

National airs were also played by the band, which was followed by the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," the whole audience joining and producing an effect truly thrilling.

Mr. Beecher then delivered an address in his usual eloquent and effective manner, which was frequently interrupted by applause, and the Doxology of Old Hundred was sung with fine effect.

The closing prayer and benediction was pronounced by the Rev. R. S. Storrs, which concluded the services.

The balance of the day was consumed in re-embarking and returning to the city.

The whole of the stirring events of the day were unaccompanied by the slightest accident of any description.

The naval vessels present, including the two monitors, all returned from Sumter and anchored in a line in front of the city wharves, extending from the Atlantic wharf to the Battery.

At sundown the flag regalia all instantaneously disappeared, and a salute of twenty-one guns each was fired by the respective vessels.

A grand ball was given at Hibernia Hall in the evening by General Hatch's staff, which was well attended, and was kept up nearly to daylight on Saturday morning.

MOBILE.

CONFIRMATION OF ITS CAPTURE.

The Assault on Spanish Fort and the Town of Blakeley.

Over Five Thousand Prisoners and a Large Amount of Ordnance Stores Captured,

&c., &c., &c.

The Capture of Mobile Confirmed.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10, VIA CAIRO, April 16, 1865.

The *Times* publishes an official despatch of the capture of Spanish Fort and the town of Blakeley.

The former was captured at half-past ten o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst., with seven hundred prisoners.

The latter was captured on the same day by assault, with over five thousand prisoners and a large amount of ordnance stores.

Our gunboats and troops were proceeding unresisted towards Mobile, which place was captured last evening by a portion of Gen. Smith's command, assisted by the light draught gunboats, after a short resistance by the enemy.

JEFF. DAVIS.

THE TRAITOR ENDEAVORING TO ESCAPE.

He Reaches Macon, Ga., on the 10th Instant,

&c., &c., &c.

BALTIMORE, April 17, 1865.

Mr. Charles C. Fulton has just arrived from Charleston and Savannah. At the latter place he learned that on Monday, the 10th, Jeff. Davis was at Macon, Ga. At Havana he learned from a bank officer that Jeff. Davis had on deposit in one of the banks there one hundred and sixty thousand dollars in gold.

ANOTHER BORDER RAID THREATENED.

Expected Raid from Canada on Ogdensburg and Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 17, 1865.

A telegram was received yesterday by the Mayor from Major General J. J. Peck, commanding at New York, stating that information had been received at his headquarters that an organized band of one hundred and fifty men were in Carolton county, Canada, prepared to make a raid upon Rochester or Ogdensburg.

The Mayor called a meeting of an advisory committee of citizens to take measures for meeting the raiders.

General Williams received orders from the Adjutant General of the State to put the Fifty-fourth regiment upon duty, and two companies are now under arms.

The raiders will meet with a warm reception if they should come.

Interesting from Memphis.

CAIRO, April 17, 1865.

General Washburne has issued an order at Memphis officially recognizing the fact that the rebellion is ended, and revoking several of the most stringent orders previously in force for the government of affairs in West Tennessee.

Guerillas Exterminated.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 17, 1865.

General Hobson's men killed Marcum, the guerilla, yesterday.

Webster, the noted guerilla, is expected to surrender his whole command to General Hobson, who has his forces so arranged that they must surrender or be exterminated.

Coroner's Inquests.

FIREMAN KILLED BY A FALLING WALL.

About half-past four o'clock yesterday morning, while the members of Hose Company No. 10 were engaged in endeavoring to extinguish the flames at the destructive fire in Water street, the end wall of Messrs. Driggs & Co.'s bonded warehouse gave way and buried beneath the ruins Charles Merlet, of 10 Hose, causing almost instant death. During the excitement which prevailed there Mr. Merlet was not missed till roll call, an hour or two subsequently. Search was immediately made for the missing member, and his dead body was found under the ruins. The remains were conveyed to the hose house, in Norfolk street, where Coroner Wildey will hold an inquest to-day.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,
NEW YORK, April 17, 1865.

The Board of Engineers and Foremen are requested to meet at Firemen's Hall to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at eight o'clock, to make arrangements for the funeral of Chas. Merlet, an active member of Hose Company No. 10, who was killed on Monday morning, at the late fire in Clinton street.

JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer.

THE REMAINS OF A MISSING POLICE OFFICER FOUND.

On the 4th day of January last James H. Bryan, then a police officer, attached to the Twenty-eighth precinct, suddenly disappeared, while on duty near the foot of pier No. 44 North river, and all efforts to find him proved fruitless till yesterday morning, when his body was discovered floating in the dock on which he was last seen alive. It is thought that he accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. The remains were taken to the late residence of deceased, King street, near Hudson, where Coroner Wildey was notified to hold an inquest. Mr. Bryan was about thirty-eight years of age. He has left a widow and three children.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.—At a meeting of this society held last evening the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—

Sachems—Isaac Bell, Daniel E. Delavan, Charles G. Cornell, Matthew T. Brennan, Douglas Taylor, Peter B. Sweeny, William M. Tweed, John E. Devlin, James B. Nicholson, John T. Hoffman, William McMurray, Emanuel B. Hart, John J. Bradley.

Treasurer—Henry Vandewater.

Secretary—Casper C. Childs.

Sagamore—George S. Messerve.

Wiskinkie—Stephen C. Duryea.

Personal Intelligence.

Colonel George E. Spencer, First Union Alabama cavalry, commanding a brigade in Kilpatrick's cavalry, arrived in this city yesterday. Colonel Spencer is a native of Watertown, N. Y. He entered the war from Iowa, and has been prominently identified with the Army of the Tennessee in all its campaigns.

SHERMAN.

Surrender of Joe Johnston and His Rebel Army.

General Sherman Grants Johnston the Same Terms Granted to Lee.

General Sherman's Order Announcing the Surrender of Lee's Army.

JOY OF THE ARMY.

State Convention Called in North Carolina.

Arrangements Perfected for the Surrender of Kirby Smith's Army,

&c., &c., &c.

Our Special Washington Despatch.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1865.

Advices received here to day from General Sherman state that *he had received a flag of truce from General Johnston, asking for terms of surrender.* General Sherman told that he should tender him the same terms as were granted to Lee's army. There is no doubt that at the time day the surrender ... accepted.

There is now no ... organized rebel force except that of Kirby Smith in the trans-Mississippi Department, and that will be surrendered within a very short time. Arrangements for the surrender have already been made.

The Press Despatch.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1865.

Information has been received by the government ... General Sherman that he was in communication with General Johnston, with a view to the surrender of the latter.

General Sherman would *offer the same terms that General Grant did to General Lee*, and it was supposed they would be accepted.

Mr. James C. Fitzpatrick's Despatch.

NEWBERN, N. C., April 15, 1865.

The news from Virginia was communicated to the troops here yesterday, and was the occasion of a most hilarious time. ...

THE CAPTURE OF LEE'S ARMY—GENERAL SHERMAN'S ORDER TO HIS TROOPS.

Special Field Order—No. 54.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, SMITHFIELD, N. C., April 12, 1865.

The General commanding announces to the army that he has official notice from General Grant that General Lee surrendered to him his entire army on the 9th inst., at Appomattox Court House, Va.

Glory to God and to our country, and all honor to our comrades in arms to whom we are now marching. A little more labor, a little more toil on our part, the great race is won, and our government stands regenerated after four years of bloody war.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major General Commanding.

THE ADVANCE ON RALEIGH

...

AN IMPORTANT RUMOR.

...

A STATE CONVENTION.

...

Mr. J. E. P. Doyle's Despatch.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., April 9, 1865.

HOW SHERMAN'S ARMY RECEIVED THE NEWS OF THE CAPTURE OF RICHMOND.

This army is glad and jubilant. Richmond has fallen, and they praise God and Ulysses S. Grant. ...

RICHMOND.

Arrival of the Rebel General Lee.

HE IS ENTHUSIASTICALLY GREETED,

&c., &c., &c.

Mr. William H. Merriam's Despatch.

RICHMOND, VA., April 16—3 A. M.

POSITIVE ARRIVAL OF GENERAL R. E. LEE IN RICHMOND.

General Robert E. Lee, lately commanding the rebel armies, actually arrived in Richmond yesterday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock. ...

HIGHLY IMPORTANT, BUT TOO LATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

...

GEO. N. SANDERS.

STRICTLY PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

MONTREAL, Feb. 27, 1865.

...

The Navy.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUNBOAT PAUL JONES.

The United States steamer Paul Jones arrived at the yard yesterday morning for some slight repairs, having broken down on her trip from Boston to the West Indies. The following is a list of her officers:—

...

EUROPE.

The City of Baltimore and Lafayette at New York.

ONE DAY LATER NEWS.

Portuguese Reparation to the United States.

The Commander of Fort Belem Dismissed.

The Privateer Shenandoah at Melbourne, Australia.

SPECIE FROM ENGLAND TO AMERICA,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship City of Baltimore, Captain Mirehouse, which left Liverpool at three o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th and Queenstown on the 6th inst., arrived at this port yesterday evening.

The French Transatlantic Company's steamship Lafayette, Captain Bocande, from Havre on the 5th of April, arrived at this port yesterday evening.

The news is one day later than the report of the Germania.

The City of Baltimore brings £1,701 in specie.

...

The Rebel Iron-Clad.

PORTUGAL GIVES PARTIAL SATISFACTION FOR THE OUTRAGE ON THE NIAGARA.

...

THE PRIVATEER SHENANDOAH.

...

The American Question.

...

Commercial Intelligence.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

...

THE LATEST MARKETS.

...

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

The Press Correspondence.

HAVANA, April 12, 1865.

...

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Cunard steamship China, Captain Anderson, will leave this port to-morrow for Liverpool.

...

THE PLAY BILL.—NOTICE.

...

Royal Havana Lottery.—Gold Paid for Prizes. ...

A.—Lottery Prizes Cashed. Circulars, ...

Abraham Lincoln.— MOURNING EMBLEMS, ...

A Silent Sewing Machine. ...

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the World. ...

Black Goods, for ...

Chevalier's Life for the Hair Restores ...

Colgate & Co.'s Honey Brown Windsor ...

For Diarrhoea, Dysentery, &c.—...

Hufeland's Cough Cure—Promptly ...

Helmbold's Extract Buchu. ...

Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machine ...

Health and Happiness.—A Circular ...

Mourning Rosettes and Badges, ...

Not a Few of the Worst Disorders ...

No Pimples, no Darkness Under the Eyes. ...

Old Eyes Made New ...

Postponement.—In consequence of ...

Rid Yourself of Humors ...

Sleeve Buttons and Studs—New Styles ...

The People's Badge. ...

The Natural Morning Bath ...

Thorne's Arnica and Chloroform Liniment ...

The Injurious Effects of Alcoholic ...

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Married.

...

Died.

...

SHIPPING NEWS.

Port of New York, April 17, 1865.

CLEARED.

...

ARRIVED.

...

SAILED.

...

Miscellaneous.

...

Notice to Mariners.

...

Spoken, &c.

...

Foreign Ports.

...

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN girls want situations to do general housework, &c., at Mrs. LOHR'S German Institute, 17 Stanton st., near the Bowery.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as good plain cook, washer and ironer, has the best city reference. Can be seen at 158 West 28th st.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS good plain cook, washer and ironer, good city reference. [illegible]

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first class family cook; has lived with the best families in the city, has the best city reference. Can be seen for two days at [illegible] East 13th st., near University place.

A SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO the general housework of a small family, or [illegible] washing and ironing [illegible]. Can be seen for two days at 183 Ludlow st., [illegible]

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; [illegible] city reference. Can be seen for two days at 82 West 19th st.

A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as nurse and seamstress, or [illegible] chambermaid and waiting. [illegible] city reference. Apply [illegible]

AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER WHO IS A good [illegible], wishes work in families by the day or week. Address [illegible]

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION [illegible], has the best of city reference. [illegible] two days at [illegible] East 15th st., [illegible] floor, front room.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A SITUATION TO DO chamberwork [illegible] good city reference. Call for two days at [illegible] corner of 25th st., second floor, front room.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERWORK and waiting; good city reference. Can be seen [illegible] 26th st., between 8th and 9th avs., rear.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family. Good city reference. Call at [illegible] st., Brooklyn.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as waitress. Two years' city reference [illegible] last place. Can be seen for two days at [illegible] East [illegible] st.

[illegible]

THE TRADES.

WANTED—A GARDENER, TO ATTEND TO A [illegible] garden and [illegible] greenhouse and make himself useful. Only a man with the best of recommendations need apply, at No. 3 Broad street, between 12 and 2½ o'clock. [illegible] preferred.

WATCHMAKER—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, 18 OR [illegible] years of age [illegible] the watchmaker's trade, one having [illegible] preferred. Call on or address [illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A LADY TO COLOR PHOTOGRAPHS—GOOD PAY [illegible] ladies to learn, after [illegible] free. [illegible] 713 Broadway, room 12.

A GOOD, FAITHFUL GIRL WANTED—TO MIND [illegible]; must be a good washer and ironer and willing to [illegible] useful. Good city reference required. Call at [illegible] West [illegible] st.

A YOUNG GIRL WANTED—TO GO WITH A LADY [illegible]. Apply at [illegible] Water st., between [illegible], bringing [illegible] reference.

A WET NURSE—WITH A FRESH BREAST OF MILK [illegible]. Must be healthy and neat. [illegible] o'clock A. M.

AT 14 CLINTON PLACE—10 GOOD DRESSMAKERS wanted. Apply [illegible] second floor.

AN EXPERIENCED SALESWOMAN WANTED—APply to [illegible] & Beath & Co., 775 Broadway, above 9th st.

AT ROCKHAM'S—329 FOURTH AVENUE, BETWEEN [illegible] 25th streets, [illegible] a large number of English, Irish, American, German, French, Scotch, [illegible] cooks, wash and ironers, chambermaids, laundresses, housekeepers, &c.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT AND WELL RECOMmended German, English, Welsh or Irish cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses or [illegible] can be immediately suited at the Select [illegible] Institute, 198 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBERMAID WANTED—MUST UNDERSTAND [illegible] and bring the best of city reference from [illegible] place. Apply at [illegible] West 14th st., between 10th and 11th avs.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS WANTED—TO GO IN THE country a few miles from this city. Cook must understand the care of milk, and both have good recommendations. Apply to-day (Tuesday), between 9 and 11 o'clock, at 45 West [illegible] st.

COOK WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT [illegible]

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS WAITRESS AND seamstress. Must come well recommended [illegible] after 10 o'clock at 31 New Canal street.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN and do light work; wages $3 to $4 a month. Apply at 1?? West 30th st.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK IN A SMALL family; one who is a good washer and ironer; city reference required. Apply from 10 to 12 at 1?? East ??th st.

WANTED—LADIES TO COPY PHOTOGRAPHS AND cartes de visite coloring in oil and water colors taught reasonably, materials furnished. 7?? Broadway, room 4?.

WANTED AS WAITRESS—A TIDY YOUNG WOMAN who thoroughly understands her business. A nurse and seamstress also wanted at the same place. Apply, with recommendations, at 42 East 3?d street, between 10 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY A DRESSMAKER, one who can cut and fit, none need apply but those who thoroughly understand their work. Call at 6?? Pacific st., Brooklyn, basement door.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE MOST APPROPRIATE mourning badge of our lamented President. Smart men can make considerable for the next thirty days. Per express cash in advance, $15 per hundred, $8 ?? for fifty, 2? extra per post. It is on black satin printed in silver, very effective. JOHN SIMPSON, 431 Canal street.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN DEsiring new and profitable employment will please call at 4?6 Broadway, room No. 3, or 304 Pennsylvania avenue Washington, D. C. HARTSHORN & CO.

A STEWARD WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR A GOVernment steamer, also a number of colored waiters. None but competent persons, with good references, need apply. Call at United States Claim Association, 25 Chambers street.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRUG STORE. Apply at 131 Pearl st., between 8 and 10 o'clock.

CARPET SALESMAN WANTED. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th st.

DRY GOODS SALESMEN WANTED—APPLY TO Jas. A. Hearn & Son, 775 Broadway, above 9th st.

DRY GOODS—WANTED, FOUR EXPERIENCED salesmen, who speak German. Apply to J. Friel, 25? Bowery.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIPS.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

THE TURF.

[illegible]

SPORTING.

[illegible]

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

[illegible]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The Associate Managers of the city, in view of the great calamity that has befallen the nation, and to evince a proper respect for the memory of our late President, have unanimously resolved to close their several places of amusement until further notice. W. WHEATLEY, President.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—SPECIAL NOTICE. Purchasers of reserved seats for Mr. Owens' performances on SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING which performances were suspended in consequence of President Lincoln's death, can have their money refunded by presenting their tickets at the box office of the theatre.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—In consequence of the great calamity which has befallen the nation by the death of its Chief Magistrate, the President of the United States the Board of Directors deem it but proper and in accordance with the sentiments of the whole community to postpone the last Concert of the season, from Saturday, April 22, (the regular day of the concert), to SATURDAY, APRIL 29. The general morning rehearsal will take place at the Academy also on Saturday, April 29, at 1? o'clock A. M. WM. SCHARFENBERG, President. L. SPIER, Secretary.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—TERESA McKENNA'S CONCERT. Postponement in consequence of the late calamity. The above concert is postponed until further notice. Tickets already issued will be received at her next concert, of which due notice will be given.

POSTPONEMENT.—THE MUSICAL AND LITERARY Soiree in aid of the Ladies' Relief Fund of the Lexington Avenue Hospital, announced for the 2?th inst., at the Academy of Music, is postponed in consequence of the death of President Lincoln. The day of the concert will be announced in a short time.

MISS MINA GEARY'S FAREWELL CONCERT, AD[illegible] for next THURSDAY EVENING, at Irving Hall, is POSTPONED till further notice, when all tickets now in circulation will be admissable.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF OUR NATIONAL BEREAVEment, the soiree of the Flanagan [illegible], which was to take place this evening in Jones' Assembly Rooms, will be postponed until Monday evening, April 24, at the same place. New cards will be issued. By order J. KELLEY, President. Jos. [illegible], Secretary.

J. O'NEILL'S SOIREE AT MILLIMAN'S HALL, in consequence of the death of the President, is postponed until Friday evening, April 21.

INSTRUCTION.

ARITHMETIC, BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, SPELLing [illegible]

[illegible]

DANCING ACADEMIES.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

REWARDS.

[illegible]

MOURNING.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

several churches in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria will be tolled.

At sunrise on Wednesday, the 19th inst., a federal salute will be fired from the military stations in the vicinity of Washington, minute guns between the hours of twelve and three o'clock, and a national salute at the setting of the sun.

The usual badge of mourning will be worn on the left arm and on the hilt of the sword.

By order of the Secretary of War.

W. A. NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant General.

THE LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 17—Midnight.

CONDITION OF MR. SEWARD AND HIS SON FREDERICK.

Brigadier General Wm. H. Seward, Jr., son of the Secretary of State, who is now in command of the post at Martinsburg, arrived in town to-day, on a visit to his father and brother.

Secretary Seward and Assistant Secretary F. W. Seward were both pronounced decidedly better this evening at ten o'clock. Hopes are now entertained of the recovery, not only of Mr. Seward himself, but also of his son Frederick, who was so badly wounded by the blow of the intended assassin.

MRS. LINCOLN'S CONDITION.

Mrs. Lincoln passed the night very badly. At one o'clock it was necessary to call in the aid of the family physician. To-day she has been quiet, but nervous and much disturbed by the requirements to talk with officials about the details of the approaching obsequies.

THE GUARD OF HONOR UPON THE PRESIDENT'S REMAINS.

Generals De Russey and Hardin, with their subalterns, constituted the guard of honor in attendance upon the remains of the late President to-day.

NO VISITORS RECEIVED AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

No one except the immediate friends of the family, and those who came upon official business, were admitted to the White House.

MEETING OF CONGRESSMEN.

At the meeting of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to-day there were present fifty-one members of the House and twenty-two Senators.

DEMAND FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The NEW YORK HERALD of Sunday has been in great demand here to-day. As much as ten dollars has been offered on the street for a single copy. The supply ordered was gone in fifteen minutes after the arrival of the train.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

The Policy of President Johnson.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1865.

The *Intelligencer* contains the following:—

We understand from authority which we deem unquestionable that a few days ago, after an interview between the late Chief Magistrate and the present one, Mr. Lincoln expressed himself gratified with their concurrent views, and that he placed implicit confidence in the then Vice President.

Order of General Grant.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 16, 1865.

Lieutenant General GRANT, U. S. Army, commanding armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.:—

GENERAL—You will please announce by general order to the armies of the United States that on Saturday, the 15th day of April, 1865, by reason of the death of Abraham Lincoln, the office of President of the United States devolved upon Andrew Johnson, Vice President, who on the same day took the official oath prescribed for the President and entered upon the duties of that office.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

General Orders—No. 1.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 16, 1865.

It is hereby announced to the armies of the United States that on Saturday, the 15th day of April, 1865, by reason of the death of Abraham Lincoln, the office of President of the United States devolved upon Andrew Johnson, Vice President, who on the same day took the official oath prescribed for the President and entered upon the duties of that office.

By command of Lieutenant General GRANT.

W. A. NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant General.

Andrew Johnson at Home.

The subjoined extracts are from a letter written by a gentleman in July last. He was travelling in the West, and stopped at Nashville to see the Governor of Tennessee. His impressions are frankly expressed, but were highly favorable to the man:—

I called on Governor Johnson. He had expressed a desire to see me, and I had a sufficiently long conversation with him. He is a very different person from what I had supposed. You know that he is a tailor, a Breckinridge democrat, and has been a member of Congress, State Governor, United States Senator, and is now Military Governor and candidate for the Vice Presidency. He was very illiterate, but his wife educated him and counselled him, and his speeches are eloquent.

He is an ultra Unionist, if there can be such a thing, and has thrown party and slavery, and everything else ... [illegible]

Mr. Johnson's Family.

[illegible]

Letter from Secretary McCulloch.

[illegible]

THE NEW VICE PRESIDENT.

Sketch of the Life and Public Services of Lafayette S. Foster.

[illegible] ... being, should act as President, until the vacancy was filled.

The death of Mr. Lincoln has placed Mr. Johnson in the vacant Presidential chair. In the event of the death or removal of Mr. Johnson, the next in succession is Mr. Lafayette S. Foster, who, as President *pro tempore* of the Senate by the act of Congress, is *de facto* Vice President of the United States. It is therefore interesting to know something of the career of this gentleman.

Lafayette S. Foster was born in Franklin, New London county, Connecticut, November 22, 1806. He is a lineal descendant of the redoubtable Miles Standish, who led the ancient Puritans in the early wars of New England. Mr. Foster graduated at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. He studied law and practised the profession. He was a member of the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1839, 1840, 1846, 1847, 1848 and 1849, and was Speaker of the House in 1847, 1848 and 1854. For two years he was Mayor of the city of Norwich, Connecticut. Subsequently he was elected as a whig to the United States Senate for the term commencing March 4, 1855, and served as a member of the committees on public lands, pensions and the judiciary. In 1860 he was re-elected as a republican for a second term, which will expire in 1867. During the thirty-seventh Congress he was chairman of the Committee on Pensions.

Prior to the late adjournment of the Senate, following out the prescribed rule of that body, Mr. Foster was elected President *pro tempore*.

As a Senator, Mr. Foster was never celebrated for the high attainments of eloquence, but as a committee man and in the details of the duties of his office was efficient and energetic.

THE CITY YESTERDAY.

Profuse Display of Crape and Muslin.

IMPORTANT MEETING AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Expression from the Bar and Judiciary.

Another Circular from Archbishop McCloskey.

ORDER OF MAJOR GENERAL SANDFORD, &c., &c., &c.

The metropolis presented the appearance of one vast catafalque yesterday. Everywhere one beheld black cloth, black crape, portraits of President Lincoln, surrounded with appropriate trimmings, busts, crowned with wreaths of laurel and hung with sable dressings, and other saddening tokens of the national woe. From morning till night people were seen decorating their houses or stores with the recognized symbols of mourning. The demand for fabrics used for such purposes has been so enormous in truth that many of the stores where such articles are generally kept for sale were completely exhausted of their supply.

Major General Sandford has issued the following order:—

ORDER FROM MAJOR GENERAL SANDFORD.

General Orders—No. 7.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. N. G., New York, April 17, 1865.

In pursuance of orders from general headquarters, issued upon the receipt of the assassination of the President of the United States, the Commandants of the Fourth, Seventh, Eighth and Twenty-second regiments of this division will severally fire a gun every half hour, from sunrise to sunset, to-morrow, the 18th instant. The Fourth regiment at Union square, commencing at half past five o'clock A. M. The Seventh regiment ... [illegible] ... The Eighth regiment at Washington square, commencing at twenty minutes past five o'clock A. M. The Twenty-second regiment in front of the City Hall, commencing at a quarter past five o'clock A. M. Each of them will continue to fire at intervals of half an hour throughout the day. Commandants of the above regiments will make requisition upon the ... [illegible] ... for the necessary ammunition. The division will hold itself in readiness for a general funeral parade on some day to be hereafter announced. The Brigadier Generals will promulgate this order. By order of

Major General CHAS. W. SANDFORD.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Division Inspector.

ARRESTED FOR DISLOYAL LANGUAGE.

George Wilson, a Southerner, sixty-five years old, was arrested yesterday by officer ... [illegible] ..., and taken to the Second precinct police station, for uttering disloyal sentiments. Wilson is a bookkeeper by occupation, and during the day expressed himself in very decided terms as being opposed to the present administration, and finally concluded by saying that "Abraham Lincoln was a damned nigger, and that he ought to have been shot long before!" This was enough. The crowd which had been gathering around him during his remarks would have undoubtedly torn him to pieces, had not officer ... [illegible] ..., just in the nick of time, come to his rescue, and kept back the excited populace. The officer took Wilson under his protecting wing and marched him off to the station house, followed by the crowd, who gave vent to their feelings by loud and frequent ... [illegible]

ANOTHER DISLOYALIST PUNISHED.

[illegible]

THE ARREST OF MR JACKSON.

[illegible]

MEETING OF BRITISH RESIDENTS.

[illegible]

THE PEOPLE—BY ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

[illegible]

THE CHURCHES.

Another Circular from Bishop McCloskey.

[illegible]

Address of Bishop Horatio Potter.

[illegible]

Bishop Coxe to His Clergy.

[illegible]

Chevy Sadek (the Gate of Justice) Synagogue, Henry Street.

[illegible]

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court—Circuit—Part 1.

[illegible]

Supreme Court Circuit—Part 2.

[illegible]

Supreme Court—Circuit—Part 3.

[illegible]

The United States Courts.

[illegible]

Court of General Sessions.

[illegible]

Court of Special Sessions.

[illegible]

Adjournment of the Surrogate's Court.

[illegible]

PUBLIC MEETINGS

Meeting of the Joint Committee of the Common Council.

[illegible]

Meeting at the Custom House.

[illegible]

Meeting of the Tammany Society.

[illegible]

Meeting of the Board of Education.

[illegible]

The Union General Committee.

[illegible]

Letter from Edwin Booth.

[illegible]

CARD FROM THE REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. APPROVED BY DOCTORS OF ALL THEORIES. [illegible]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS [illegible]

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP [illegible]